

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER devoted to the interests of the Hawaiian Islands and General News; under the control of the General Association of California; All Ministers in the Kingdom of Hawaii, and all the Clergy of the Protestant Churches, are connected with the business affairs of the paper. Should be addressed to "THE PACIFIC," Honolulu.

TERMS:—For one year, payable in advance, \$4. For six months, \$2.50. Single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage extra. The paper will be continued to subscribers until ordered to be stopped, and until all claims are paid. When payment is made beyond two full years, the terms will be \$6 per annum.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS AND POSTMASTERS.—The Pacific is published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays, at ten cents;—to be paid in advance by the subscriber at the office of delivery—to any part of the United States or Abroad.

Published every **THURSDAY MORNING**, by JOHN H. GARMAN & CO., southwest corner Washington and Market Streets, Honolulu.

JR. J. W. CLARK, JR. F. FLINCH, K. D. SAWYER,
J. P. FISHER, J. W. COX, H. H. LAWRENCE,
P. PILLSBURY, HERBERT DETTON.

other states and provinces were at hand and uniformly indicate, by their careful accuracy and completeness, that his example and frank and earnest criticism have not been lost. Speaking of the minutes of our association, he says "California has sent a beautiful work none could be better"—which satisfies us for the present.

As we have reviewed the statistics we have gathered some facts which will doubtless be of interest to most of our readers. The number of Congregational churches in America is 2,947, a gain during the last year of 47. Of these 2,825 are in the United States; and of these 1,420 in New England, and 490 in Massachusetts alone. The number of members is 283,587. Of these New England furnishes 184,491, or about 65 per cent. Massachusetts alone furnishes 77,884. The gain in membership is 10,612. Relatively, this has been largest in the states of Missouri and California, but the old parent stalks flourish well. Massachusetts and Connecticut show gains of 2,879 and 1,927, respectively. Illinois gains 1,395.

The largest church is the Plymouth in Brooklyn, having 1,764 members; the next, the First church at Oberlin, Ohio, 1,894 members; the next is Park Street, in Boston, 930 members. Seventeen churches have only fifty members each; only five of these are outside New England.

The column of additions by profession shows how generally and how greatly the churches have been blessed during the year. Plymouth church in Brooklyn added 172 by profession; the First church in Fitchburg, Mass., 120; and the Winnissimmet church in Chelsea 110. We noted a goodly number that added 75, or more, and counted 30 as adding more than fifty. Two of these are in this state. The total number of additions by profession is 19,117; 10,908 were added by letter—making a total of additions 30,025.

The "removals" amount in all to 14,535, of which 4,274 were by death. The deaths were thus 0.158 of the total membership. How would this compare with the ratio of mortality in our population generally? 13,880 persons were baptized, of whom 8,654 were adults and 5,226 were children. The infant baptisms increased 881, or about twenty per cent.

The S. S. column shows us figures full of encouragement. Large Sabbath schools are numerous, and the total number of members reported is 320,530—a gain of 27,187. The largest school is that belonging to the Tabernacle church in Chicago—1,200 members. Berkeley street, Boston, reports 1,050 members. Plymouth, in Brooklyn, 1,000 members. Twenty-four churches report schools of more than 500 members! We observe that in the newer states many "union" schools are reported, and not counted—and that in a considerable number of cases the Sabbath school membership is not reported at all. It can hardly be an exaggeration to say that 400,000 persons are connected with schools sustained mainly by our churches.

The total number of ministers is 3,063—a gain of 54. Of these, 94 are foreign missionaries; 878 are regularly installed pastors; 1,189 may be assumed to be acting pastors, and 907 are not in the pastoral work. Of these last more than 200 are known to be in active service in connection with our colleges, seminaries, and charitable societies. A large portion of the remainder are superannuated or otherwise disabled. Not a few, it may be, mistook their calling and refuse to let Providence correct their mistake, and so drift about “canalizing.” A portion may be used to supply our great destitutions; for not less than 583 of our churches are not supplied in any way with regular pastoral service; and among them, in New England, are some very important fields. Eight states have in them no Congregational church; four have but one each, two have two each. It can hardly be necessary to name those states. The Puritan element in our population could not be disloyal; and disloyalty hates Puritanism to-day as bitterly, if not as noisily, as it did six years ago.

Review of the "Late Decision of the Supreme Court."

The Pacific of January 23d contained a discussion of the decision of the supreme court in the case of *The People vs. McCreary*, considered with reference to the liability to taxation, under the constitution, of church property and the possessions of benevolent institutions. The article presented four points:

First—The court did not declare the exemption from taxation of "churches and benevolent institutions" unconstitutional; for, say they: "the exemption from taxation, so far as it includes private property, is in plain violation of the command of the constitution." But "churches and benevolent institutions are clearly not private property."

Second—The opinion of the court upon the unconstitutionality of the exemption of certain property from taxation was *obiter dictum*; for they decide that, if that feature of the revenue law is unconstitutional, it does not impair that provision which taxes other kinds of property; and the validity of the latter is only at issue.

Third—Churches and benevolent institutions are not included in the word "property" in the constitution, and, therefore, are unaffected by the constitutional provisions: "Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the state. All property in this state shall be taxed in proportion to its value."

Fourth—Interpreting the constitution in the light of history and our civil system, its framers could not have intended to tax the property of churches and benevolent institutions.

The article closes with these three suggestions:

1. In view of the possible doubt of the meaning of the supreme court, let some church, that is able to do so, make an issue on the constitutionality of the law exempting its distinctively "religious property," and carry it up to the court.

2. Let the Legislature, in framing the revenue act, discriminate between the property held by churches and benevolent societies as *property*, and its possessions held for strictly religious or benevolent purposes, and direct the assessors to assess the former, and omit the latter, as exempt under the constitution.

3. In case the supreme court hereafter declares what we have called "distinctly religious property" taxable, when that question shall have been brought nakedly before it, then let the requisite steps be taken for an amendment of the constitution.

The last suggestion indicates the result necessary to be attained, viz: the complete exemption of the property of religious and benevolent institutions from taxation. We need not stop here to demonstrate the duty of every christian state to exempt its christian churches and charities from the burden of assisting to support the government. But it may admit of question whether the "suggestions" indicate the proper course to be pursued. If there is only a "possible doubt of the meaning of the supreme court," is it practical wisdom to wait until after the adjournment of the Legislature before taking any action? No "issue" can be presented to the court until after the next assessment. If it is "generally supposed" "that the supreme court holds that the constitution requires churches and benevolent institutions to be taxed," would it be wise statesmanship in our legislators to frame a new revenue law, directing assessors to "omit" a portion of church property "as exempt under the constitution?" And if it can be shown that the four points made in regard to the late decision, as above stated, are untenable, tested either by the decision or by legal principles, would it not be prudent to take at once the requisite steps to secure an amendment to the constitution?

1. The court say that all property in the state is to be taxed, "except that which may be denominated, generally, public property." What "public property" is, they explain as follows: "The meaning of taxation must be kept in view, and that is: a charge levied by the sovereign power upon the property of its subject. It is not a charge upon its own property, nor upon property upon which it has no dominion. This excludes the property of the state, whether lands, revenue, or other property, and the property of the United States." Thus the court limit the property not liable to taxation to the property of the state and of the United States. Again, the court enumerate the exemptions of the revenue law, mentioning, with other things, public hospitals, asylums, poor-houses, and other charitable institutions for the relief of the afflicted; churches, chapels, and other buildings for religious worship; and immediately add: "If the power exists in the Legislature to exempt growing crops, mining claims, and other property mentioned, the exemption may be carried still further." It hardly admits of doubt, then, that

the court did not intend to include "churches, chapels, and other buildings for religious worship" in that "which may be denominated, generally, public property." It would be interesting to examine the question fully in the light of common law authority; but we give one quotation only. Chief Justice Marshall, in speaking of the exercise of the power of taxation, says: "It resides in the government as part of itself, and need not be reserved where property of any description, or the right to use it in any manner, is granted to individuals or corporate bodies." (4 Peters, 514.)

2. For the purposes of this article it is quite immaterial whether the legal necessities of the case before the court required their decision upon the constitutionality of the exemptions; for, if the court have gone beyond the record, and determined the legal principles applicable to the question, it will only require the presentation of that issue to make those principles the law of the case. But the court considered that question fully before them. They say: "Another question, and one of much greater importance under our revenue system, does arise in this case. The defendant objects to the tax, on the ground that the Legislature having, in defiance of constitutional requirements, imposed the burden of taxation upon a portion only of the property of the state, and expressly relieved a large portion from taxation, the law is neither equal nor uniform in its operation, does not tax all the property in the state, and is, therefore, void. After full argument, they declare all exemptions from taxation, other than of public property, unconstitutional; and they then inquire: "Does the attempted exemption of certain species of property render the whole revenue act void?" The question whether any portion only of a law is valid, can only be raised after some portion of it is found void, the presumption always being in its favor. We apprehend if the question of the constitutionality of a law exempting any private property from taxation be now presented to the supreme court, it will be held to be *res adjudicata*.

3. What is embraced in the word "property," as used in the constitution, with reference to taxation? "All property in this state shall be taxed in proportion to its value." The strictly legal sense of the word "property" is, the right by virtue of which a thing belongs to one, as "property in land." "Things are regarded, in law, not as property, but as the objects of property." (2 Bl. Com. 15.) Its more common sense, however, is, that which belongs to one as "personal property." It is clearly in the latter sense that the word is used in the constitution, as it would be absurd to tax the right or title by which property is held. The use made in no way renders the thing used more or less the subject of ownership, nor affects the title by which it is held. Its being "productive," or the contrary; its affording "direct pecuniary advantage to its legal custodians;" its declaring dividends; accumulating interest—cannot make a thing any more or less a thing to be "owned." The factitious circumstance may affect its relative value, but not its subjective character. If, then, taxation is "a charge levied by the sovereign power upon the property of its subjects," and "property" is that which is owned by the individual subjects, the constitutional requirement is, that "all shall be taxed which is the subject of ownership."

4. As to interpreting the clause of the constitution under consideration, by its contemporaneous history and our civil system, the first rule of construction is: It is not allowed to interpret that which has no need of interpretation. "When an instrument is worded in clear and precise terms, there can be no reason for refusing to admit the meaning which the words naturally import." (3 Seld. 83.) This rule is applied most strictly to a written constitution, for in it words are presumed to be used with the greatest possible discrimination. Chief Justice Marshall said, of the constitution of the United States: "As men whose intentions require no concealment, generally employ the words which most directly and aptly express the ideas they intend to convey, the enlightened patriots who framed our constitution, and the people who adopted it, must have been understood to have employed words in their natural sense, and to have intended what they have said." (9 Wheat. 188.) Of the provision under consideration our supreme court say: "Construction or interpretation can scarcely make the meaning of words more apparent; for there is no word in the clause of ambiguous or doubtful import."

In conclusion, we make one suggestion: Let every church and charitable organization circulate a petition to the

Legislature, asking for an amendment of the constitution, whereby the property of religious and benevolent institutions may be exempted from taxation; the amendment to be passed by the present Legislature, and voted upon by the people at the next general election.

Railroad Matters.

"A Constant Reader," in your paper of the 13th inst., insists that, because a large number of the citizens of Placer, Nevada, and El Dorado counties desire a reduction of fares on the Pacific Railroad, therefore it should be done by the Legislature. The logic of this argument is this: If A, B, C, and 1,400 others, desire that D shall do their business, or sell them goods, at prices they fix, therefore the Legislature should immediately grant their request. The world is full of people who wish others to work for them, at just such prices as they see proper to give; but that is not the rule which should govern a Legislature, nor is it right.

But he says that many of those making this singular request, are "friendly to the Pacific Railroad enterprise." The railroad company may well pray to be saved from such friends. The correct way of stating it is, that these men look more to their own interests, than to the interests of the company. They wish to make gain to themselves, at the expense of the company. If they did not thus expect to profit by it, they would never have signed the petitions. Your correspondent, indeed, admits that a reduction of rates is demanded by "their interests, as well as the interests of the state at large." This ignores the interest of the company entirely. No matter, though it will ruin the stockholders and render their investments worthless, if these petitioners can make money by it, it is all right, in his view.

But he thinks the "true interests of the enterprise" will be advanced by a reduction to one-third. The fact is, that under such a reduction the enterprise would not pay the interest on its bonds, and the cost of operating and keeping the road in repair, and would have to stop running entirely. The stockholders of the company have selected from among themselves agents to conduct their affairs. The stockholders, through their agents, are best qualified to judge what is their true interest, just as the editors and publishers of *The Pacific* are best qualified to attend to its business.

Would the Legislature be justified in compelling you to sell your paper for one-third its present price, because a majority of your subscribers should petition for it, upon the plea that their interests and those of the state at large, as well as the paper itself, would be advanced by it? Your reply would be, that you were the best judges of your business, and that you could tell better than any others, when your interest and that of the public would be promoted by a reduction of the price. Your correspondent, as well as that mass of petitioners, evidently think they can manage the Pacific Railroad better than its stockholders can. How many think they can manage the affairs of others better than those others do!

The simple fact that, neither the Pacific Railroad, nor any other country railroad, in this state, has ever been able to make a dividend, is a full answer to all that can be said in favor of a reduction of rates.

Letter from the Hawaiian Islands.

MAKAWAO, MAUI, S. I.,
January 15, 1868.

DEAR BRETHREN: I believe we all have been looking to the west, and calling to the watchmen stationed there. "What of the night? What of the night?" The watchmen from China have all along replied—"Alas! the darkness, the superstition, continues thick, like a wall of adamant, shuts out all light, and but for faith in the promises of God, would exclude all hope." And yet, I perceive that at the late meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, there seemed to be a great waking up to the claims of that immense Empire, and the innumerable multitudes thronging that country, to the attention of our churches for laborers to enter that field. This is well. Come the blessed day when it may be truly said, the Gospel has been proclaimed to every nation and tribe of men, in obedience to the ascending command of the Lord Jesus Christ. All have heard the joyful sound. All have been invited to embrace the Savior by faith—to look to him and live. Obedience to this command is imperative. Results we may cheerfully leave with God; cheered with the promise, coupled with the command—"Lo, I am with you always."

I hope, however, that our brethren at the West are fully aware of the immense magnitude of the work which they are about undertaking. Not only in the extent of the field and in the amazing number of immortal beings to be reached, instructed, converted, and saved, does the work assume an almost unparalleled greatness, but in the character of the men thus wrought, moulded and fitted to the Master's use. I well know and joyfully admit that nothing is too hard for the Lord; that his grace can teach the most degraded of Adam's race; can subdue the hardest heart, and bring to the obedience of the faith the proudest imagination. And this it will do in accordance with the predictions of God's word. Still, judging from what I know of the Chinese character, as it is developed at the Hawaiian Islands, I think their conversion to the love and service of the Lord Jesus Christ, is as nearly hopeless as that of any human beings that have ever fallen under my observation. And, if I am not mistaken, the opinion of good men in San Francisco corresponds with mine on this subject. Let me speak briefly of these men who, I am sorry to say, are increasing among us.

There are two classes of Chinamen at the Islands. The coolies, or laborers, imported by the Hawaiian Government, and hired out to foreigners, chiefly to planters, is one class. In my opinion, the introduction of these men into the Kingdom was, to say the least, a gross mistake, the results of which will be most unhappy. They are, as a class, exceedingly degraded, and, beyond measure, vicious. Some fifty of them are in the employ of a single company in my neighborhood. Frequent outbreaks have occurred on this plantation. During the working hours of the day, and on the secular days of the week, things are tolerably quiet; but during the night and on the Sabbath, the poor creatures wander at will, and much mischief is perpetrated by them. One of our stores was recently broken open and a considerable quantity of goods taken. Another store was attempted, and, but for a watch dog, might have been broken into and robbed. But the night of last Sabbath, the 12th inst., four of these coolies attacked two Hawaiians, stabbed one and severely wounded the other, threw the bodies into the house, which they then set on fire. The fire consumed the house, and in part the body of the one stabbed, but the other victim crawled out of the house and made his escape, to testify against the murderers, who are arrested. They will probably be condemned and executed; but, as they believe that at death they will at once return to their native country, death has no terrors. No blame can justly be attached to the company employing these poor heathen; but you can see, at a glance, that these Chinamen are a sore nuisance, and I fully believe that a further importation of this sort of laborers would endanger the peace of the country.

Of another, and, in some respects, a better class of Chinamen, I was about to speak; but, as I am nearly full, I must defer what I would say to another communication. This, with a reply to a question respecting matters and things with us, or an answer to the demand—"Watchman, what of the night?" I will give you in good time, if spared. In the bonds of christian affection, I am your brother in the work of the Lord.

J. S. GREEN.

STATUS OF RATIONALISM.—Though Dr. Colenso maintains his episcopal authority over a small party in his late diocese of Natal, he is virtually regarded as cut off from the church. The Pan-Anglican Synod, with all save three votes, passed a strong resolution against him. The general opinion in the Anglican communion is so overwhelmingly against the toleration of views like those entertained by Dr. Colenso, that it is not likely that an advanced Rationalistic party will ever obtain again a firm footing. It certainly will not, if the English branch should succeed in obtaining the right of self-government. The "Liberal" party in Germany appears to perfect its organization. They are now holding annually their "Diet," and they retain complete control of the state church of Baden, and of quite a number of the smaller states. The Reformed churches of Holland and Switzerland remain predominantly under the influence of the "Liberal" party, although it appears that the "Evangelical" minority is increasing in number and influence. In the Dutch Reformed church of South Africa Rationalism appears to be likewise in the ascendancy. In France the conflict between the Evangelical and the Liberal party continues, but an open rupture becomes from year to year more probable.—*Methodist*.

Church Directory.

Congregational Churches and Ministers of the Pacific Coast.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO.

First Congregational Church—Corner of California and Thirtieth Streets; Rev. A. L. Stone, D.D., Pastor. Sabbath School at the close of the morning service; L. B. Benenly, Superintendent.

Second Congregational Church—Taylor Street, near Geary; Rev. J. A. Henton, Pastor. Sabbath School at the close of the morning service; S. E. Sawyer, Sup't.

Third Congregational Church—Fifteenth Street, near Mission; Rev. Selah Merrill, Acting Pastor. Sabbath School at 10 A.M.; Amasa Pratt, Superintendent.

Green Street Congregational Church—Green Street, between Jackson and Powell; Rev. E. G. Blinn, Pastor. Sabbath School at 1 P.M.; H. H. Lawrence, Superintendent.

South Park Congregational Church—Corner of Silver and Third Streets; Rev. J. F. Howell, Pastor. Sabbath School at 10 A.M.; F. W. Lill, Superintendent.

Mariner's Church (under construction)—Corner of Sacramento and Drumm Streets; Rev. J. Howell, Pastor. Sabbath School at 10 A.M.; F. W. Lill, Superintendent.

First Congregational Church—Broadway, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets; Rev. George Moore, Pastor.

HAYWARDS.

Eden Congregational Church—Rev. B. N. Seymour, Pastor.

SAN MATEO.

First Congregational Church—At the School House; Rev. A. M. Goodough, Acting Pastor.

REDWOOD.

First Congregational Church—Rev. R. B. Snowden, Acting Pastor.

PESCADERO.

First Congregational Church—Rev. —, Acting Pastor.

SANTA CRUZ.

First Congregational Church—Rev. W. Fear, Pastor.

SAN JUAN.

First Congregational Society—Rev. S. Bristol, Acting Pastor.

SANTA BARBARA.

First Congregational Church—Rev. J. A. Johnson, Acting Pastor.

SATICOY.

First Congregational Church—Rev. M. B. Starr, Acting Pastor.

LOS ANGELES.

First Congregational Church—Rev. A. Parker, Acting Pastor.

SAN BERNARDINO.

First Congregational Society—Rev. B. S. Crosby, Acting Pastor.

EUREKA.

First Congregational Church—Rev. S. B. Jones, Acting Pastor.

HYDESVILLE.

Congregational Society—Rev. G. H. Pope, Acting Pastor.

ETALEUMA.

First Congregational Church—Corner of Fifth and B Streets; Rev. W. C. Pond, Pastor.

BENICIA.

First Congregational Church—Sage's Hall, Main Street; Rev. J. C. Acton, Acting Pastor.

CLAYTON.

First Congregational Church—Rev. J. W. Brier, Acting Pastor.

SOMERVILLE.

First Congregational Church—Rev. J. W. Brier, Acting Pastor.

NORTONVILLE.

First Congregational Church—Rev. J. W. Brier, Acting Pastor.

Preaching Station—Rev. J. W. Brier, in charge.

ANTIOCH.

First Congregational Church—Rev. R. Graves, Acting Pastor.

IRON HOUSE.

First Congregational Church—Rev. R. Graves, Acting Pastor.

Church Directory.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO.

First Presbyterian Church—Rev. W. F. R. Lynch, Acting Pastor.

CENTREVILLE.

First Presbyterian Church—Rev. W. F. R. Lynch, Acting Pastor.

SAN JOSE.

First Presbyterian Church—Rev. J. S. Wylie, Pastor.

SANTA CLARA.

First Presbyterian Church—Rev. L. P. Webber, Acting Pastor.

WATSONVILLE.

First Presbyterian Church—Rev. A. J. Compton, Acting Pastor.

GILROY.

First Presbyterian Church—Rev. W. W. Brier, in charge.

SOMERVA.

First Presbyterian Church—Rev. E. P. Willard, Acting Pastor.

COLUMBIA.

First Presbyterian Church—Rev. E. P. Willard, Acting Pastor.

PLACERVILLE.

First Presbyterian Church—Rev. G. C. Wallace, Pastor.

MARTSVILLE.

First Presbyterian Church—Rev. W. W. Macomber, Pastor.

RED BLUFF.

First Presbyterian Church—Rev. —, Acting Pastor.

MENDOCINO.

First Presbyterian Church—Rev. S. P. Whiting, Acting Pastor.

Rev. S. H. Wiley, College of California, Oakland.

Rev. I. H. Brayton, Principal of College School, Oakland.

Rev. H. Durant, Professor, Oakland.

Rev. D. McClure, Teacher, Oakland.

Rev. S. H. Harrison, Teacher, Oakland.

Rev. J. Sessions, D. D., Oakland.

Rev. E. B. Walworth, Editor, Oakland.

Rev. J. H. McLaughlin, Red Bluff.

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Literary Notices.

GOOD WORDS FOR 1867. Edited by Norman Macleod, D.D., one of Her Majesty's Chaplains for Scotland, and illustrated by Pinwell, Houghton, Small, Wolf, Zwecker, and others. Strahan & Co., Magazine Publishers, 56 Ludgate Hill, London. San Francisco: A. Roman & Co. Bound volume, price \$4 per copy; a liberal discount made to Agents.

"Good Words" is the name of one of the best of the foreign monthly magazines. It is not pretentious, flashy, or sensational. It is correct, good, instructive, interesting, imaginative, poetical, and sometimes brilliant. It is illustrated by a large number of wood cuts, in the style so much in vogue now-a-days, in Great Britain. Each number consists of 72 pages; and the volume for the year, of 864 pages. The pages are much larger than those of any of our American monthlies. The type and paper are fine. The volume is a large and thick one, and it is exceedingly well freighted. There is one story, which runs through every number for the year 1867; another, which runs through one-half of the year; and still another, which runs through one-third of the year. The number of pieces of poetry is 40. The volume is handsomely bound in cloth, with gilt edges, and in a good, firm manner. It is worthy of a place in any family. Its influence will be happy in every house it enters. It will be relished by the older and by the younger people.

Eighth annual report of the American Church Missionary Society, adopted at their eighth annual meeting, held in the church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia, Wednesday, November 6th, 1867. This society is doing a good work. It ought to be more vigorously sustained. The Protestant Episcopal church in America should make itself felt all over the heathen world. This church has a mission to fulfill. Its greatest trouble is an excessive ecclesiasticism. Its greatest hindrance is the tendency to formalism. Its greatest menace is ritualism. From all these we pray that it may have a good deliverance. We are indebted, we presume, to the Rev. F. B. Rising, formerly of this coast, for the annual report mentioned above, and also for a copy of the American Church Missionary Register, for December. These are its contents, which are mainly accounts of the recent Anniversary meetings: General Review; Prayer Meetings; Communion Service; Evangelical Knowledge Society; American Church Missionary Society; Evangelical Education Society; Meeting of Seminary Graduates; The Social Reunion; The General Conference; The Meeting of Brethren; Conclusion.

Literary Intelligence.

THE ECLECTIC, for February, 1868; a monthly magazine of foreign literature. New York: W. H. Bidwell, 5 Beekman street. This number of this renowned magazine is embellished with a portrait of the late Fitz Greene Halleck. The contents are: History of the World; Pompeii; Conversational Accomplishments; Old Sir Douglas; Shooting Stars, Meteors, and Aerolites; Plain Girls; Recollections of Thomas Hood; The Talmud; The Blockade; Strange things Among Us; Balzac; Marriage and Long Life; Our Chief Time-piece Losing Time; Sun-spots; England and the European Revolution; Fitz G. Halleck; Poetry, 12 pieces; Notes on Books; Science, 28 brief selections; Varieties. For sale by W. E. Loomis, corner of Washington and Sansome streets.

LITTLE'S LIVING AGE, for January 25th, has the following table of contents, all the articles but one from foreign publications: Wm. Chillingworth; Bram-leighs of Bishops Folly, part 2; Garrick; Slave Songs of the United States; True Story of the Yorkshire Coast; The Pretty Widow; Tristram's Natural History of the Bible; Baby-adoption; Long Voyages; A Soul in Prison; Poetry, A Lost Vigil, Twilight Night, The Skater. Published every Saturday, by Littell & Gay, Boston. For sale in San Francisco by W. E. Loomis, corner of Sansome and Washington streets.

THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE, for January, edited by Dr. Guthrie, of Edinburgh. Illustrated, 66 pages. We always like to look into this magazine, and we read portions of it with a relish. Its serials we make no account of. Some of its articles are always good, a few are rich. This is the table of contents: The Seaboard Parish, chaps. 15, 16; The Pastoral Epistles; Christmas Eve in the Forest; True Wisdom; Threefold Praise; The Occupations of a Retired Life, chaps. 16, 17, 18; Christ at the Feast of Tabernacles; A Spring Morning in the Jordan Valley; Saving Knowledge, addressed to Young Men—III, The Evil

of Sin; James Hamilton, D.D.; Words of Life Heard in the Black Forest; Behold the Man; The Poor Man's Shuttle; Notes for Readers out of the Way. For sale in San Francisco by W. E. Loomis, corner of Washington and Sansome streets.

Some numbers of the "Atlantic Monthly" came by the opposition steamer. We were favored with the sight of one. The regular supply has since arrived. The Atlantic needs no praise from us. The counterblast against tobacco excels that of King James, of the olden time. Contents: Does it pay to Smoke? Geo. Silverman's Explanation; 2; Characteristics of Genius; Orion; A Week in Sybaris; The Victim; Beaumont and Fletcher; Flotsam and Jetsam; 2; Doctor Molke's Friends; The Romance of Certain Old Clothes; The Meeting; Four Months on the Stage; The Destructive Democracy; The Encyclopedists; Reviews and Literary Notices. For sale by W. E. Loomis, corner of Washington and Sansome streets.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, for January, makes up for being late by being unusually good, even to the extent of being lively without the help of Parton. The authors now sign their names to their articles, except when they would be unknown, as in this number with the author of "Railroading Management," which discusses, with interesting statistics and good sense, but not with much vigor or pith, the notorious imperfections in the construction and control of our railroads. Perhaps the two most striking articles are "Boston," by Chas. F. Adams, Jr., and "Gov. Andrew," by his friend and secretary, Mr. A. G. Brown, Jr. Mr. Adams proves up very clearly the deterioration of Boston, its gradual falling away from its cosmopolitan character among our great cities, and taking on of the provincialism of Manchester, in England, or Lowell and Providence, in this country.—*Springfield Republican*.

A London letter says: "Bierstadt, the American artist, is going to paint Vesuvius during the present eruption. He has been received by the Queen, who sat down beside him and conversed most affably and intelligently of art and artists—subjects with which she is wonderfully well acquainted."—*Rev. r. Bellows' very full letters from Europe the past season, published in the New York Liberal Christian, are soon to be issued in a volume by Harper & Bros., under the editorship of the author's friend and brother preacher, Rev. Dr. Osgood.*—Ticknor & Fields will soon publish a volume, "Life and Letters of Col. Wilder Dwight," son of William Dwight, formerly of this city, one of the best and brightest of the many good and bright young men who fell in the unfortunate Shenandoah fights.—*Prof. Noyes, of the Unitarian divinity school at Cambridge, will early publish a new translation of the New Testament. It will be a valuable book for all religious scholars and biblical students; but the rest of us will stick to the old book.*—Theodore S. Fay, so long in diplomatic service for the United States at Berlin and in Switzerland, has just finished a twenty years' labor in a new geography and atlas, which Dr. Bellows says makes a new science of that study. Putnam will be the American publisher.—*And Henry Ward Beecher, to whom the pleasures, including the profits, of authorship, seem to be very engaging, is now at work on a Life of Christ, for a new subscription publishing firm in New York. Beecher says that he has long contemplated "this labor of love," and adds: "At a time when a chill mist of doubt is rising over all the sacred records, from an excessive addiction to material science, it would seem that good service might be rendered to religion by reasserting, in language and by methods congenial to the wants of modern thought, the divinity of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ."*—*Exchange*.

The *Christian Examiner* opens the new year with a number of marked interest and ability. In its pages James Freeman Clarke defends John's gospel with his accustomed sincerity and force; Mrs. Dall gives an interesting chapter on the little Smith and the great pyramid, the latter being an object now attracting special attention and study; Mrs. Cheney offers a well written biography of Vittoria Colonna; and two vigorous essays upon pulpit education and ethics are respectively by Revs. C. H. Brigham and F. E. Abbott. From the last named we cut a few striking excerpts: "Religious instruction that is abreast of the hour must and will be had; if not from the pulpit, then from general literature. The age is too religious to lend its ears to ordained parrots. It is the manner in which the minister approaches or shuns the exciting questions of the day,

that in great measure determines the weight of his word. The people expect outspokenness and candor—especially those of them who already know the existence of such questions; and they quickly see through the minister who dares not discuss them. The silences of the pulpit are the secret of its lessening power. Whoever thinks deeply, feels strongly, lives manfully, and speaks boldly, is a preacher anointed of God, whether in or out of the pulpit; and because he gives needed instruction, there will be always many to hear him gladly. There will always be people enough who like to hear their own opinions given back to them in elegant phrase from the lips of their minister. But policy kills, first the preacher's enthusiasm, and then the people's interest. The more thoughtful begin to weary of empty rhetoric, into which they soon perceive no soul has entered, and turn elsewhere for instruction on the questions that move the age. A sleeping shepherd and a starving flock, not the less starving because full-fed with self-complacency—that is the end of policy in the pulpit.—*Springfield Republican*.

Mr. Frothingham, author of "The Philosophy of Absolute Science," is at present in Florence, writing a continuation of that work. A translation of Shakespeare's plays and poems into Hindostanee has been published in Bombay. A man at Holmfirth, England, lost his life by indulging in the foolish amusement of catching copper coin in his mouth. While so engaged, a penny stuck in his throat, and, notwithstanding that medical aid was summoned, the coin could not be extracted. Eventually it was forced down the man's throat, and caused his death.

The name Red Sea is derived from portions being covered with patches, from a few yards to some miles square, composed of microscopic vegetable animalcula, particularly abundant in the spring and which dye the water blood red. When not affected by these organic beings, the deep waters are intensely blue and the shoal waters shades of green.

Rev. Stopford A. Brooke, the author of "The Life and Letters of the late Rev. F. W. Robertson, M. A.," and Honorary Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, has been appointed editor of the *People's Magazine*, published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

Mr. Robert Buchanan is preparing an edition of Mr. Longfellow's poetical works for Moxon & Co. It will be in two volumes, each of which will contain a critical essay from the pen of the editor.

COLLEGE GRADUATES.—The following table shows the whole number of graduates, and of graduates now living, in eight of the principal colleges in the country. The graduates are those from the academical course only:

Whole Number.	Now Living.
Harvard, in 1866.....	7,736
Yale, in 1865.....	7,453
New Jersey, in 1866.....	4,284
Dartmouth, in 1864.....	1,939
Brown, in 1866.....	2,266
Williams, in 1865.....	2,051
Amherst, in 1866.....	1,681
Bowdoin, in 1864.....	1,512

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PRAYER FOR COLLEGES.—It is good to

Saturday was the anniversary of the birth of Washington. The city and harbor were gay with flags and streamers. The day was made almost a holiday. Many of the places of business were closed. Some of our military companies

Filled with the Spirit.

Christ said to his disciples respecting the promised Comforter: "He abideth *with you* and shall be *in you*." These two forms of statement intimate a two-

Such questions lie unsolved in many earnest hearts. They ought to be met and answered. P.

February 18.—Senate. Resolutions were introduced asking the federal government to protect the rights of naturalized citizens abroad. They are not couched in the inflated style so common in such compositions. Resolutions were filed requesting Congress to aid the San Diego and Gila Southern Atlantic and Pacific Railway. The survey of this route has been completed. Assembly. A satisfactory feature of the week is the veto of a little bill granting a road-right somewhere in Sonoma county to somewhere else. The Governor regards spe-

Religious Intelligence.

The meetings at the First Baptist church, under Elder Knapp, last Friday, are reported to us as very effective and interesting. The meeting of Satur-

Mr. George F. Noyes, of this city, died on the 9th inst., aged 43 years. The event has filled with sadness the hearts of every one who knew him; and he was widely known not only in New York and New England, but in the Western States. He was born in Maine, and graduated at Bowdoin College. He commenced the practice of the law in Boston, but afterwards removed to California, where he remained several years.

The interior.
CONGRESSIONAL.

In his New Year's sermon Rev. C. H. Richards stated that the church at Madison has a present membership of 150,

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the Unitarian resumed the this city. At million he joined day, and after- Wadsworth, courage, scrupu- nevolence; and n always are.—

the missionary death of Rev. on the passage He had been but no serious tainted till a death, when it he had typhoid September first, on the third.

Morning Star as aian Evangelic Missions of the le leaves a wid- and several chil- Francisco daily 1st, has shown ent, and seems of a live news- tropolis like San sses first class dai- has enlarged ears to be in a

It certainly de- A council of Maui and cu, Maui, on the zed the "Union Wailuku," and ozen persons as ch. It is under Rev. Thomas. G. Dom. Advertiser.

rior. TONAL. o, in January, oen of an elegant Dr. W. W. Pat- the inscription, al Church, Chit- on, retiring Accompanying silver tea set to

nes the appoint- of the Chicago ry Directors have Holbrook of Ho- Rev. E. P. Good- First Church, Chi- 3d of January. Prof. Jos. Haven. Secretary of the Association in Chis- tmas morning a present from two bute, in addition, to the same trea- does not belong of the beautiful

ch at West Vigo on an accession of connection with the Jewett, of Terre Moore and his Cincinnati—are ng work of grace

members was organ- Gambier under the Trimble of Martins- ford, which recent- congregational Con- a refreshing work v. L. R. Royce. conversions.

a council met De- zed a new church. esented themselves nine by letter and ion of faith. Twelve baptism. It was a

al church at Find- Meeks pastor, de- commodious build- 15th of church was organized e with about fifty

S. Kedzie's church Dexter, met on the ly finished house, of his family with g. a revival at Green- cious and devoted Patton. The inter- rlin Theological ned at Brandon on sermon Rev. C. H- the church at Med- membership of 150,

and has received during the year 46 ad- ditions, a net gain of 37.

COLORADO.—The Congregationalists at Denver have broken ground for a fine church edifice. Rev. N. McLeod is awakening a very deep interest in the city by his brilliant lectures on True Manhood. His christian ideal is fasci- nating to young men.

At a church festival held in George- town, there were exhibited one button and two bricks of silver valued at \$1425. Rev. W. H. Phipps, lately from Mass., supplies this church, and also that at Empire City.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The First Presbyterian church of St. Louis, Mo., was organized Nov. 14th, 1817, and that event was practically the beginning of Presbyterianism west of the great river. The first church ever organized west of the great river was formed August 2d, 1816, in Washington County, about 80 miles from St. Louis. The first church, St. Louis was the fourth in numerical order, but by far the first in importance.

The new edifice of the First Pres- byterian church, Indianapolis, Ind., was opened for public worship on Sunday morning, the 29th Dec. An appropri- ate discourse was delivered by the Rev. James H. Nixon, from II. Chronicles, vi. 18: "But will God in very deed dwell with men on earth?"

Rev. E. Pierce, of Calvary church, Chicago, has been compelled by ill- health to abandon temporarily his work. His request to his people to unite with him in seeking a dissolution of the pas- toral relation was met by an offer of a furlough for six months.

Rev J. McLeish is invited to become the stated supply of the 7th Church, Chicago, and accepts the invitation.

Calvary church Philadelphia, has had the audacity to attempt the abduction of the accomplished and beloved pastor of the First church Chicago.

The Rev. Mr. Manning, of the Pres- byterian church of Sandwich, went to the Congregational church at Mar- seilles, Ill., at the beginning of the current year.

The Board of Trustees of the new university of Wooster, Ohio, met last month and took steps toward the organization and appointment of a Fac- ulty for the institution. It was resolved to establish a classical and a scientific department.

The Rev. Mr. Camp, of New Jersey, has been unanimously invited to take the pastoral charge of the Second church Lexington, Kentucky.

The Presbytery of St. Paul has dis- solved the pastoral relation between the Rev. A. A. Condit and the Westminster church, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Rev. J. Levis Jones has resigned the charge of the First Presbyterian church of Mattoon, Ill., to take charge of the churches at Salina and Solomon City, Kansas.

Marshalltown, Iowa, calls to Rev. Joshua Cook, of Lewistown, N. Y., and is heard in spite of distance and the great Cataract.

William D. Ballantine, from the Presbytery of Toronto, Canada, was re- ceive under the care of the Presbytery of Iowa City, and ordained as pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Brook- lyn, Poweshiek county, Iowa.

The Rev. Thomas S. Vail, of Newton, Jasper county, Iowa, has received a unanimous call to the church of West Jersey, Stark county, Illinois, Presby- tery of Peoria.

The Rev. John B. Edmondson, of Watford, New Jersey, has received a unanimous call from the congregation of Columbus, Canada West.

The First church of Peru, Ind., has extended a unanimous call to Rev. E. B. Thomson, late of Lane Seminary, to become their pastor. He has signified his acceptance of the same.

Rev. William M. Ferry died on the 30th of December, 1867, in the 72d year of his age. In that departure Western Michigan lost its great pioneer, and Presbyterianism in Grand River valley its patriarch.

The East.

CONGREGATIONAL.

CONNECTICUT.—Rev. W. L. Gage has agreed to supply the Pearl St. church in Hartford, for the present.

The new church, recently erected by the Congregational society in Bucking- ham, Glastenbury, was dedicated Dec. 18th. The dedication was accompanied with the installation of Rev. Jarius Ord- way, as pastor of the church; dedicatory prayer by Rev. George A. Oviatt of Talcottville; sermon by Rev. E. P. Parker of Hartford. A new church erected by the First Society in Glastenbury, was also dedicated Dec. 26.

On Friday evening, a double team ran away. The driver was thrown out, became entangled in the reins, and was dragged along the cobble half a block. It was found that his right leg, above the ankle, was broken.

On Thursday, Daniel Ellis was driving on Long Bridge, when his team ran away, and he was thrown with great violence from his wagon, and so severely injured that he was unable to walk.

LOME POINT.—Five or six houses have been erected in the sheltered back of the Point, for the accommodation of the laborers, officers and engineers. One hundred men are employ- ed. A roadway has been excavated in the bluff bank, from the Point back along the shore line, for military purposes. The principal field of present operations is near the eastern and south- ern base of Lime Point proper, which will be entirely removed to make room for extensive fortifications, a fort and adjacent batteries.

The following persons have been elected officers of the Odd Fellows' Bank for the ensuing year: Henry B. Brooks, Philo White, David Hunter, Martin Heller, John F. Morse, Benjamin Hagan, John Gammet, Frederick Fortmann, Moses Selig, Charles N. Fox, Charles Bernard, James Brandenstein, Samuel I. C. Sweeney, David Meeker, A. S. Baldwin, Benjamin Price, George T. Bohlen, J. S. Hucks, A. S. Iredale, W. A. Woodward, James Pollock.

The great balance wheel for the Pacific Roll- ing Mill, has been put in place. It weighs 23 tons, and will be used principally with the largest engine. There are four steam engines in all, the largest of which is about 200 horse power, and the smallest one with an oscillating cylin- der, drives the cutting shears. A large iron axle-tree was tried in these shears by Eugene Bruner, and clipped without any perceptible diminution of motion. A shaft, to be 36 feet long, was in process of forging under the trip hammer, and the first of Lloyd's patent anchors had been finished, weighing about 900 pounds, and is said to be equal to an old-fashioned an- chor of 1,300 pounds.

DYNAMIT ON GIANT POWDER.—Dynamit is nitro-glycerine mingled with some non-explosive material, as charcoal, silica, paper, or similar substances. These porous articles absorb the native glycerine, and render it in a high degree insensible to shocks, and it can be burned over a fire without exploding. It is exploded when under a very close and resisting confinement by means of a spark or any of the means used ordi- narily to fire gunpowder.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—"Your Troches are too well and favorably known to need com- mendation." Hon. CHAS. A. PHELPS, Pres. Mass. Senate.

"My communication with the world has been very much enlarged by the Lozenge which I now carry always in my pocket; that trouble in my Throat (for which TROCHES are a specific) having made me often a mere whisper." N. P. WILLIS.

State Items.

The Stockton Independent, of February 10th, says: At 9 1/2 o'clock last night an exceedingly brilliant meteor was seen in the northern horizon. It seemed to travel with great velocity, leaving a pale bluish streak behind it which was visible for some moments. The course of the meteor was directly south, approaching the earth at an angle of about 30 degrees.

The Sacramento Union, of February 11th, says: In the office of the Secretary of State yesterday the San Francisco, Vallejo and Humboldt Bay Railroad Company filed articles of incorpo- ration. This company is for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a railroad from a point at or near the town of Vallejo, to a point at or near the town of Eureka, on Humboldt Bay, passing through the counties of Solano, Napa, Sonoma, Mendocino and Humboldt, to a point on Humboldt Bay, at or near Eureka—the road being about 300 miles long. Capital stock \$10,000,000, in 100,000 shares of \$100 each. E. L. Sullivan, Smith Brown, E. G. Eastery, N. Combs, C. Hartson, Samuel Brannan, E. J. Weeks, A. W. Macpherson and R. B. Woodward are to act as a Board of Directors until others are elected to the office.

The Matiposa Gazette, of February 8th, says: Williams (first name not known) shot himself accidentally, near Big Oak Flat, last week. He lay down to take a drink from a branch near the roadside, and, in the act of rising, he took hold of the muzzle of his gun to assist him, and the trigger caught in some manner, causing the gun to go off, shooting him through the head. He was killed instantly. The unfortunate man was to have been married the day his funeral took place. Galen Clark, Guardian, and one of the Commissioners of the Yosemite Valley and Big Trees, has presented to the Board of Super- visors a petition numerously signed, by our best and most influential citizens, asking an appro- priation for the purpose of rebuilding the bridges on the trails, which were washed away this winter.

SHASTA.—The Courier, of the 8th inst., says: The roads, which were in a horrible condition a few days ago, are drying up rapidly, and are so much improved that the stages from Trinity Center are enabled to make the trip within regu- lar time. Two weeks ago it took two days to make the trip. While walking along the trail between Horsetown and Muletown, a few days ago, Alexander Leider picked up a gold nugget weighing one ounce. On Sunday evening a disturbance took place between a drunken In- dian and some Chinamen, during which one of the latter threw a stone at the Indian. A negro named Thomas Hall furnished the Indian with a revolver, when he shot one of the Chinamen, shattering his arm. The negro and Indian were both arrested and committed to jail on a charge of murder.

CONTRA COSTA.—The Gazette, of February 8th, says: It was discovered on Sunday morning last that the pantry of the Eagle Hotel, in this place, had been rifled of all its cooked edibles during the night, and that the office of Fassett & Mc- Canley had also been entered through one of the windows and the door forced open from the inside by burglars for exit, after having failed to find anything of value to take away. The San Pablo Hotel, occupied by Mr. Robinson, was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last. The fire was discovered about 4 1/2 o'clock, and no means at hand could prevent the de- struction of the building. We learn that the furniture was insured for \$2,000, but there was no insurance on the house, which was owned by Dr. J. M. Tewksbury.

Telegraphic Summary.

Chicago, Feb. 16.—Washington special says Gen. Steedman, Collector of Internal Revenue at New Orleans, has resigned his position, to take effect May 15th. It is generally understood that the Committee on Ways and Means will report a bill to increase the currency at least \$50,000,000. Senator Sherman, in executive ses- sion, yesterday, offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to not report any more brevet nominations. This is intended to relieve the committee of the difficulty of reporting in Gen. Sherman's case. The Pendleton men, who have a strong organization here, are fearful that Johnson has the inside tract for the nomi- nation.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Chief Justice Chase to-day gave the unanimous opinion of the Court, declining to dismiss the McAdie case.

Louisville, Feb. 18.—The Kentucky Legisla- ture has elected Thomas C. McCreery, United States Senator, in place of Guthrie, resigned. Lowell, Mass.—A locomotive exploded to-day, killing the engineer and seriously injuring the fireman and two other persons.

New York, Feb. 19.—The cashier of Edgar, Goodrich & Co., importers, is reported to have disappeared with from \$100,000 to \$300,000.

Indianapolis, Feb. 20.—The Republican State Convention met to-day. Resolutions endorsing Gov. Grant and Schuyler Colfax were passed. Gov. Conrad Baker was nominated for re-elec- tion; by acclamation.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The President to-day sent an executive message to the Senate, stating that he had removed Stanton, and appointed in his place, ad interim, Adjutant-General Lorenzo Thomas. The President sent to the Senate the following nominations: George B. McClellan, Minister to England; James H. Hubbel, Ohio, Minister for the Republic of Ecuador; Major Gen. George H. Thomas to be Lieutenant General by brevet and General by brevet; Wm. H. Farley to be Surveyor General of California. The excitement in Washington is greater than since the assassination of Lincoln. The Senate passed, by a strict party vote, a resolution de- claring that the President had no authority for his course in the removal of Stanton.

Chicago, Feb. 22.—The Post's special says that Stanton has beaten President Johnson at his own game. The Journal's special says, after his release by Judge Carter, General Lorenzo Thomas went to the War Office and demanded possession.

Chicago, Feb. 23.—Stevens said he would have a vote at 5 o'clock. Later—The House has agreed to defer a vote on the impeachment resolution till Monday evening, and continue the debate up to that time. The House sat till past 1 o'clock this morning.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The House resumed the consideration of the impeachment resolu- tion reported on Saturday. A vote on the resolu- tion of impeachment was taken, with the fol- lowing result: Ayes, 129; nays, 47, being a strict party vote.

Foreign.

Paris, Feb. 12.—La France insists that Bis- marck asked permission to resign.

London, Feb. 17.—It is generally believed that Lord Stanley will soon succeed Derby as the head of the British Ministry. Advice from Abyssinia state that Theodore was in camp near Magdalan, and said to be in bad straits in a military point of view. An engagement between the two armies was imminent. The Vienna Debates says England is endeavoring to deter- mine Austria, France, Russia and Prussia to suspend the transport of Cretan refugees to Greece.

Florence, Feb. 17.—Public honors to Farragut closed with a dinner given by Minister Marsh. The Council has at length resolved to pay a part of the Papal debt. Athens journals report a serious engagement at Heracleum, in Crete, on January 11th. The insurgents, 3,500 strong, defeated 5,000 Turks.

Paris, Feb. 18.—The Corps Legislatif has re- jected the amendment permitting free admission of foreign papers and unrestricted sale of French journals.

Paris, Feb. 19.—The Temps says twenty per- sons were arrested at the second performance of Victor Hugo's "Ruy Blas," at the Odeon.... London—The House of Commons has passed the bill for the continued suspension of the habeas corpus in Ireland. Leading members of the Liberal party propose to give a farewell din- ner to Minister Adams. Sir George Rose, Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, died to-day.

London, Feb. 20.—Advices from Abyssinia are to January 1st. The English captives were all safe and well.

London, Feb. 21.—The Globe has reports that alarming revolts have broken out among the prisoners in India.... Paris—The Public, speaking under a reserve, says it has reason to believe that the Emperor of Russia is "marching troops near the Danube."

Berlin, Feb. 23.—Hon. George Bancroft has signed a treaty with the North German Bund, by which the latter agrees to accord all the rights of exemption from military duty of native Americans, to Germans naturalized as American citizens, after five years in the United States.

Special Notices.

Jewelry for the million, and Watches for the half million can be furnished by J. W. Tucker & Co., 101 and 103 Montgomery street. They will be furnished as rapidly as they can be made and put in order. Half made things which firm have nothing to do with, and people who want plain look and steady things must seek elsewhere. All is not gold that glitters, yet gold, like pluck, finally tells. When once tested, the truth of Tucker's silver and the sheen of his gold can always be recognized.

"FAR-REACHED and dear-bought" is not always proof of value. The medical world is becoming alive to the fact that our common Dock Root of the fields, is an im- portant remedial agent, and one of the most effective alternatives known. It has always been a favorite medi- cine with the wise mothers of the country, for colic and gripes, and for purifying the blood. This root, which grows so abundantly around us everywhere, is now known to be one of the ingredients of Ayer's Sassa- parilla, which is attracting popular attention by its extra- ordinary cures of cutaneous and rheumatic diseases. Each country produced the antidote for its own diseases, and the use of old and upon the basis thereof shall grow all trees for meat, whose flower shall not fade, and the fruit thereof shall be for meat, and the leaf thereof for medicine."—Northfield (Vt.) Herald.

DR. J. L. COGSWELL'S, DENTAL OFFICE, LABORATORY, AND RESIDENCE, N. E. Corner of Second and Minna Streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

CURTIS' PREMIUM CALIFORNIA YEAST POWDERS.

THIS POWDER HAS BEEN GREATLY IMPROVED by the present manufacturer. It has been introduced into hundreds of families, and on trial has been pronounced, almost without an exception, equal if not superior to two-thirds at least any superior quality to any in this market.

THE POWDER is coming rapidly into use. Preparation is giving way. People are beginning to learn that a Home Production may be as good as a foreign. This is wise. Let HOME INDUSTRY be fostered and sustained, and all will be well for the State.

W. M. BOYD, 310 WASHINGTON STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

WHITTIER, FULLER & CO., Successors to CAMERON, WHITTIER & CO. and FULLER & BRATHEN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Paints, Oils, and Window Glass, Sole Agents for French and Belgian Plate Glass Companies, Pacific Glass Company, and Kuntz's Santa Cruz Glass.

21 and 23 Front Street, Corner of Pine, SAN FRANCISCO, or at 21 and 23 K Street, Sacramento.

E. P. SANFORD, Apothecary, Broadway, between Eighth and Ninth Sts., OAKLAND, CAL.

THOMAS H. SELBY & CO., IMPORTERS OF METALS, As follows: Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Spring Plate, Axes and Billies, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Iron Pipe, Zinc, Water Cocks, Plumbers' Tools, Iron Wire, Rubber Hose, Tinman's Tools and Machines, Blacksmith's do., Cumberland Coal, etc., etc.

No 116 and 118 California Street, SAN FRANCISCO AND PACIFIC

Lead Pipe and Shot Works, Corner First and Howard Streets, MANUFACTURE LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD, BAR LEAD, SHOT, ETC., ETC.

THE NEW AND GREAT "SUN BURNER" Sold on Sight.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN ON THE Pacific Coast. Address DELL, CRANNA & CO., 511 1/2 and 513 FRONT ST., SAN FRANCISCO, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Coal Oil and Lamp Stock

N. P. LANGLAND, STAIR BUILDER, No. 49 Beale Street, bet. Market & Mission. Stair Rails, Newel Posts and Balusters. MADE TO ORDER. And shipped to any part of this coast.

BRYANT & COOK, Commission Merchants, AND DEALERS IN FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, POTATOES, BUT- TER, EGGS, ETC., 316 DAVIS STREET, Between Washington and Clay, SAN FRANCISCO.

WILSON, SELLECK & CO., SUCCESSORS TO JAMES VANTINE & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, And Jobbers in FLOUR, GRAIN AND FEED, Southeast Cor. Clay and Davis Sts., C. G. WILSON, J. E. SELLECK, SAN FRANCISCO.

NATHANIEL GRAY, H. M. GRAY, N. GRAY & CO., UNDERTAKERS, 641 Sacramento Street, corner of Webb, (Between Kearny and Montgomery.)

EVERY VARIETY OF FUNERAL equipments constantly on hand, and delivered at the lowest price, for the same quality of material. Sole Agent for BASTON'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASES. Interments procured in Lone Mountain and other Cemeteries. H. M. NEWHALL, J. C. BLUMBERG, G. PALMISTO.

H. M. NEWHALL & CO., Auctioneers & Commission Merchants, Salesroom Fireproof Brick Building, Corner of Sansome and Market Streets.

REGULAR SALE DAYS: MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, Catalogue Sale of Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Hardware, Fancy Goods, etc., on WEDNESDAYS, Catalogue Sale of Dry Goods, Silks, Embroideries, French Goods, etc. H. M. NEWHALL & CO., San Francisco, December 12, 1867.

GEO. L. HOWE & Co., GENERAL Commission Merchants, Consignments respectfully solicited. No. 219 Clay Street, San Francisco. Between Front and Davis, the corner SAN FRANCISCO.

WILLIAM SHERMAN & CO., Have this day removed their stock of CLOTHING AND Men's Furnishing Goods, 608 MONTGOMERY STREET, (East Side) North of Clay, SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17, 1867.

Home Circle.

An Orphan's Prayer.

It was a dark and stormy night,
An orphan kneeling to pray,
Beside her mother's lonely grave,
In churchyard dim and gray.

O! Father unto thee I pray,
That thou wilt take me home;
And let it be thy will O! God,
To bid me to thee come.

I long to see thy blessed face,
That land where all is bright,
To see thy holy city, Lord,
Where there shall be no night.

That night a shining angel came
To churchyard dark and cold,
And led her up through peery gates,
To heavenly streets of gold.

Serenely clear the morning dawned,
The storm had passed away;
No shining eyes beside that grave
Welcomed the king of day.

The Art of Balancing.

The feats of skill executed by trained performers, which in our boyhood excited our wonder and caused us to regard the actors as beings of a superior order, in after-years may be legitimate subjects of study to the thinking mind. Look at the balancing performances. They appear wonderful. One of the "artists" gives a plate a twirl by the hand, throws it whirling into the air, catches it on the point of a sharpened stick, places the other end of the stick on his chin and balances it; then taking up another, he repeats the process, until he has perhaps six or seven spinning and balancing on head, face and hands. Another climbs a pole and suspends himself on the top, his body horizontal, another carrying the pole and performer about, accurately keeping the equilibrium of both. Another performer walks erect on a tightened rope or wire, controlling his perpendicular and governing his progress by means of a long pole carried transversely across his body, thus sustaining himself on his narrow base by what is termed the equilibrium of forces. The "flying trapeze" is another exemplification of the art of balancing. The performer requires some judgement, a quick, mechanical eye, but mostly, constant practice.

Now, all these public performances of professionals are equalled if not surpassed by the successful efforts of the infant just learning to walk. A child of one year old, who can just "toddle" about the room, unaided by chairs or the hands of its parents, gives a performance not in any way inferior to that for which people pay their money to witness. Think for a moment what practice—the exercise of judgement and the teachings of instinct can hardly be predicated here—is required to balance a top-heavy weight elevated so high—proportionally—from the base, and that so small; and, not only this, but to change from one base, or foot, to another rapidly, preserving meanwhile the centre of gravity! It is as though a tall tower should be balanced alternately by its base on one side and then on the other; and more than that, it has to adapt itself to inequalities of surface, and move from one point to another. The slightest excess of momentum, by the push or thrust of one point of support, would, according to the laws of mechanics, topple the whole structure over, and the line of gravity passing beyond the base, it would inevitably come disastrously to the earth. Yet in the case of the infant just beginning to walk—of course entirely ignorant of the laws of gravitation—the slight practice to which it has been subjected proves sufficient for it to rival the performance of those who "astonish the natives" in public entertainments.

With all our knowledge of mechanical contrivances, we have never yet succeeded in reproducing this alternate balancing in mechanism. The walking doll is a very clumsy imitation or simulated attempt at the ordinary process of walking, so common that we do not notice it. When machinery, built of rigid metal, can be made to imitate successfully the ordinary movements of the animal organism, we may consider a new door opened to mechanical inventors; but it is doubtful if we shall ever arrive at such a stage of mechanical perfection as this.—*Scientific American.*

Consequences of a Lie.

Bessie was a little girl, and not very old.—One morning she was pinning a rose upon her bosom, when her mother called her to take care of the baby for a few minutes. Now Bessie just then wanted to go out into the garden to play, so she came very unwillingly.

Her mother bade her sit down in her little chair, placed the baby carefully in her lap, and left the room. The red rose instantly attracted the little one's attention, and quick as thought, the chubby little fingers grasped it; and before Bessie could prevent it, the rose was crushed and scattered. Bessie was so very angry that she struck the baby a hard blow, which made it scream. The mother, hearing the uproar, ran to see what was the matter. Bessie, to save herself from punishment, told her mother that her little brother Ben, who was playing in the room, had struck the baby.

Ben, although he declared his innocence, received the punishment which Bessie so richly deserved.

Bessie went to school afterwards, but she did not feel happy.

That night, as she lay in her bed, she could not go to sleep for thinking of the dreadful wrong she had committed against her brother and against God; and

he resolved to tell her mother all the truth the next morning. When morning came, however, she felt as if there was something in her throat; she could not make up her mind to confess the sin; it did not seem as if it did the night before. As day after day passed, Bessie felt the burden less and less, and she might have fallen into the same sin again had a temptation offered itself, but for a sad event. One morning, when she came home from school, she found Ben very ill. He had been sick all the forenoon. He continued to grow worse, and the next evening he died.

Poor Bessie! it seemed as if her heart would break. Kind friends tried to comfort her.—They told her that he was happy; that he had gone to live with the Saviour, who loved little children; and if she was good, she would go to him, though he could not come again to her. "Oh!" said the child, "I am not crying because he has gone to heaven, but because I told that lie about him; because he got the punishment that belonged to me."

For a long time she refused to be comforted. Many years have passed away. Bessie is now a woman; but the remembrance of that lie yet stings her soul to the quick. It took less than a minute to utter it, but many years have not effaced the sorrow and shame which followed it.

The Art of Not Hearing.

The art of not hearing is fully as important to domestic happiness as a cultivated ear, for which so much money and time are expended. There are so many things which it is painful to hear, many of which if heard will disturb the temper, and detract from contentment and happiness, that every one should be educated to take in or shut out sounds at will.

If a man falls into a violent passion and calls me all manner of names, the first word shuts my ears, and I hear no more. If, in my quiet voyage of life, I am caught in one of those domestic whirlwinds of scolding, I shut my ears, as a sailor would fur his sails, and, making all tight, send before the gale. If a hot and restless man begins to inflame my feelings, I consider what mischief these sparks might do in the magazine below, where my temper is kept, and instantly close the door.

Does a gadding mischief-making fellow begin to inform me what people are saying about me, down drops the portcullis of my ear, and he cannot get in any further. Some people feel very anxious to hear everything that will vex or annoy them. If it is hinted that any one has spoken ill of them they set about searching and finding out. If all the petty things said of one by heedless or ill-natured idlers were brought home to him, he would become a mere walking pin-cushion, stuck full of sharp remarks. I should as soon thank a man for emptying on my bed a bushel of nettles, or setting loose a swarm of mosquitoes in my chamber, or raising a pungent dust in my house generally, as for bringing upon me all the tattling of spiteful people. If you would be happy when among good men, open your ears; when among bad, shut them. It is not worth your while to hear what your servants say when they are angry; what your children say after they have slammed the door; what a beggar says whose petition you have rejected; what your neighbors say about your children; what your rivals say about your business or dress.

I have noticed that a well-bred woman never hears an impertinent or vulgar remark.

A kind of discrete deafness saves one from many insults, from much blame, from not a little apparent civility in dishonorable conversation.

A Plea for Children.

Don't expect too much of them; it has taken forty years, it may be, to make you what you are, with all their lessons of experience; and I dare say you are a faulty being at best. Above all, don't expect judgement in a child or patience under trials. Sympathize in their mistakes and trouble; don't ridicule them. I once saw a little, restless, inquisitive child ask a grown person what he was doing. "Grinding pepper," said the man, "for the meat." Not an idea had the boy of four years of the property of that pungent spice. "Let me taste it," he said, and see what it is like? "No, smell it," said the man, and the little fellow buried his face in a large box full. Of course his eyes were nearly put out, and this human brute laughed heartily. To this day the child regards him with the greatest detestation that no advances can conquer, and no wonder.—Remember not to measure a child's trials by your standard. "As one whom his mother comforteth," says the inspired writer, and beautifully does he convey to us the deep, faithful love that ought to be found in every woman's heart, the unfailing sympathy with all her children's griefs. When I see children going to their father for comfort, I am sure there is something wrong with their mother. Men are poorly fitted for the care of little ones. They lack not only the untiring patience, but the heaven-born unselfishness of woman-kind. Do not judge their loving words and looks; the world may use them roughly enough in their passing through it. Let the memories of their childhood be as bright as you can make them. Grant them every innocent pleasure in your power. We have often felt our temper rise to see how carelessly their little plans are thwarted by older persons, when a little trouble on their part would have given the child pleasure, the memory of which would last a lifetime. Lastly, don't think a child a hopeless case because it betrays some very bad habits.

We have known children that seemed to have been born thieves and liars, so early did they display these undeniable traits, yet we have lived to see these same children become noble men and women, and ornaments to society.—We must confess they had wise, affectionate parents. There is very little human perfection in the world. Many of the men that have been most loved and honored of God himself, were far from being sinless. Your little boy or girl is probably what you were then, at that age. If you give a better training it may far excel you; but you have no right to expect its character to be a reflection of your own. And whatever else you may be compelled to deny it by your circumstances in life, give it what it most values, plenty of love.—*Episcopal Methodist.*

Domestic Recipes.

OYSTER PATTIES IN BATTER.—Make a batter with the yolk of one egg (or more, according to the quantity of oysters you intend to prepare), a little nutmeg, some beaten mace, a little flour, and a little salt; dip in the oysters, and fry them in lard to a nice light brown. If preferred, a little parsley may be shred very fine, and mixed with the batter. The batter may also be made thicker, and formed into the shape of a patty, or put into a small tin mould, the oyster being dropped in and covered over, and the whole baked as a pudding would be.

RICE CROQUETTES.—Take one pound of rice, and boil it dry, adding salt to taste while cooking; when done, add one pint of milk, quarter of a pound of butter, quarter of a pound of sugar, the yolks of five eggs, and the grated rind of one lemon; let the mixture simmer over the fire, but not boil, for twenty minutes, then spread it on a large platter to cool; when cold cut in strips; dip in the whites of the eggs well beaten, and then in bread crumbs, and fry brown in very hot lard.—*Ploughman.*

CURE FOR COUGHS.—A strong decoction of the leaves of the pine, sweetened with loaf sugar. Take a wine glass warm on going to bed, and half an hour before eating, three times a day. The above is sold as a cough syrup, and is making wonderful cures.

BURN SALVE.—Two ounces of Burgundy pitch, half an ounce of beeswax, teaspoonful of lard, simmer slowly for half an hour, then stand and settle before it is poured off. It is excellent for burns, to be applied immediately.

Grover & Baker's ELASTIC STITCH FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

Are the best in Use, FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

They are more simple and durable than any other; they make a stronger and more elastic stitch, a firmer and more beautiful seam than any other. They sew all fabrics from two common spools, require no re-winding of thread, fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation, and though every fifth stitch is cut the seam will not rip.

They Stitch, Hem, Fell, Cord, Bind, Tuck, Quilt, Gather, Braid, and Embroider. No other machine Embroiders, as well as Sews perfectly.

Grover & Baker's NEW STYLE SHUTTLE MACHINES.

For Manufacturing, Combine the most modern and essential improvements.

The attention is requested of Tailors, Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes, Carriage Trimming, Clothing, and all others requiring the use of the most effective

Lock Stitch Machines, To these New Styles, which possess unimpeachable advantages over all others.

Agents wanted for the sale of the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES, In every City and Town not now represented. For terms and circulars apply to R. G. BROWN, Agent 116 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

Everybody Rides in the STREET CARS. 76 Cents Regularly Running. Advertising in Ten Cars, \$5 per Month.

JARVIS JEWETT, AGENT, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



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RECEIVED THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS at all the most important Fairs held in the United States in the year 1887. Gold Medals at the American Institute Fair, New York; Mechanics' Association Fair, Lowell; Maryland Institute Fair, Baltimore. Highest Premium at the New York State Fair, at Buffalo, and the Great New England Fair, Providence. At the Fairs held on the Pacific Coast, this Machine has taken EVERY FIRST PREMIUM awarded on Family Sewing Machines in the last FIVE YEARS.

If there is a Florence Sewing Machine within one thousand miles of San Francisco that is not giving entire satisfaction, if I am informed of it, it will be attended to WITHOUT EXPRESS CHARGE OR EXPENSE OF ANY KIND TO THE OWNER.

SAM'L HILL,

Agent,

111 MONTGOMERY STREET, San Francisco.



TO THE LADIES.

THE CHARGE FRANCAIS, OR FRENCH DRESSING, is the most splendid article ever produced for the purpose for which it was designed.

Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes that have become red and rough, by wearing, are restored to a perfect and permanent black, with as much lustre as when new, leaving the leather soft and pliable; and what is of great importance to the ladies, it will not rub off when wet, and soiled the shoes.

Traveling Bags, Trunks, Carriage-Tops, and Fine Harness, are made to look as good as new.

Ladies and children can dress their own boots without adding their hands. Try one bottle, and you will never be without a supply in the house.

Ask your Shoe Dealers for it.

FURNITURE NOTICE.

ANTICIPATING OUR REMOVAL TO THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC BUILDING, PINE STREET.

On or about the 15th January, and having a large assortment of goods to dispose of, we will sell our present stock of

Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room AND

OFFICE FURNITURE,

In all varieties, until that time, at LESS THAN COST.

GOODWIN & CO., No. 538 Washington Street.

ALL RIGHT!

BOSTON FURNITURE COMPANY,

No. 649 MARKET STREET.

THANKING THE PUBLIC FOR THEIR KIND AND VERY LIBERAL PATRONAGE during the past year, we beg leave to inform them that we will close the balance of our stock, for the next THIRTY DAYS, AT COST.

L. M. ROLLINS, Manager, No. 649 Market Street, R. C. Orphan Asylum.

WE TAKE OCCASION TO INFORM OUR friends and customers that we have sold our entire stock in warehouse, also to arrive, to N. P. COLE & CO., 512 and 514 Pine Street. The whole forms a complete and desirable assortment of Furniture, and will meet their attention before purchasing elsewhere.

J. PIERCE & CO.

Coughs and Colds, however distressing, are broken up in an incredibly short time, by causing a specific influence on the lungs, so that the matter and phlegm are easily expectorated.

Allen's Lung Balm contains no Opium in any form. It is perfectly harmless for the most delicate child. It is everywhere in good demand and gives good satisfaction.

Read the Following: Stanley & Skinner, Chippewa Falls, Wis., write: "We have just had a call for Allen's Lung Balm, and find we are entirely out. We wish you would send a good supply, as it is getting to be one of the necessary institutions of the country. It sells well, and gives entire satisfaction to those using it."

W. L. Allen, a well-known Druggist at New London, Conn., writes that Allen's Lung Balm is favorably received by those afflicted with

Coughs or Lung Diseases. He says: "I have retailed nearly four dozen bottles over my counter, and it has given good satisfaction."

It is a good remedy. Try it. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

FACTORY AT THE EAST.

We are prepared to fill all orders promptly, both Wholesale and Retail, and will attend to the public to our satisfaction, and will send the most complete assortment of desirable goods on this coast.

N. P. COLE & CO.

JOHN S. BRAY, W. A. BRAY, BRAY & BROTHER, Commission Merchants, Corner Front and Clay Streets, SOLE AGENTS OF ALYSSO FLOUR.

PERRY DAVIS' Vegetable Pain-Killer IS THE MOST POPULAR MEDICINE EXTANT.



THE PAIN KILLER is equally applicable and efficacious to young or old.

THE PAIN KILLER is both an Internal and External Remedy.

THE PAIN KILLER should be used as the first manifestation of Cold or Cough.

THE PAIN KILLER—Don't fail to keep it in the house ready for use.

THE PAIN KILLER is good for Sprains and Bruises. Try it.

THE PAIN KILLER cures the Toothache.

THE PAIN KILLER is a favorite with all classes.

THE PAIN KILLER Will cure Cholera.

THE PAIN KILLER Will cure Cholera Morbus.

THE PAIN KILLER Will cure Dysentery.

THE PAIN KILLER is the Great Family Medicine of the age.

THE PAIN KILLER can be bought of your Druggist or Grocer.

THE PAIN KILLER Will cure Painters' Colic.

THE PAIN KILLER is good for Scalds and Burns.

THE PAIN KILLER Has the Verdict of the People in its favor.

THE PAIN KILLER Gives Universal Satisfaction.

THE PAIN KILLER Beware of Imitations and Counterfeits.

THE PAIN KILLER is almost certain cure for CHOLERA, and has, without doubt, been more successful in curing this terrible disease, than any other known remedy, or even the most Eminent or Skillful Physicians. In India, Africa, and China, where this dreadful disease is ever more or less prevalent, the PAIN KILLER is considered, by the natives, as well as European residents in those climates, A SURE REMEDY.

THE PAIN KILLER—each Bottle is wrapped with full directions for its use.

THE PAIN KILLER is sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Family Medicines.

Perry Davis & Son,

Proprietors,

74 High Street, Providence, R. I.

380 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Canada East.

17 Southampton Row, London, Eng.

Allen's Lung Balm!

THE REMEDY FOR CURING Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Diseases of the Throat, Bronchitis, Pains and Oppression of the Chest or Lungs, Difficult Breathing, and all the Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Its action is expectorant, anodyne, sedative, diaphoretic, and diuretic, which renders it one of the most valuable remedies known for curing diseases of the lungs. It excites expectoration, and causes the lungs to throw off the phlegm or mucus; changes the

Secretions and Purifies the Blood, heals the irritated parts; gives strength to the digestive organs, brings the action to its proper action, imparts strength to the whole system. Such is the immediate and satisfactory effect, that it is warranted to break up the most distressing cough in a few hours' time, if not two bottles standing. It is warranted to give entire satisfaction, even in the most confirmed cases of consumption! It is warranted not to produce costiveness (which is the case with no other remedies) or affect the head, as it contains no Opium in any form. It is warranted to be

Perfectly Harmless to the most delicate child, although it is an active and powerful remedy for restoring the system. There is no real necessity for so many deaths by consumption, when Allen's Lung Balm is used.

Allen's Lung Balm will prevent it, if only taken in time.

We copy the following interesting letter from Dr. Harris to the Middlebury, Vt., Register:

Mr. Evans: It is only to subvert the interests of humanity that I request a short space in your valuable paper, to inform the public what Allen's Lung Balm is, and how to use it. Two years ago I was attacked with a severe cold; it settled in my throat, which affected the organs of speech that I could not speak aloud for nearly six weeks. I got through the winter coughing almost incessantly, with cold night-sweats, with increased irritation which extended into the Bronchial tubes and which kept me coughing all summer. I was at Shoreham on a professional visit the past October when the "Good Samaritan" came along introducing Allen's Lung Balm into New England. I procured a bottle and took it according to directions and found immediate relief. I have now taken two bottles, which has entirely cured me. For the last two years or during the time of my affliction I was in a state of constipation which the Balm has most effectively regulated. No family should be without this valuable medicine. I see by the Western papers that the physicians of Cincinnati (where the medicine is manufactured) are introducing it into their practice, and I have no doubt it will soon become a classical remedy for the cure of all diseases of the throat, Bronchial tubes, and the lungs.

Middlebury, Vt., Nov. 14, 1886.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALM, The great remedy for the cure of Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs.

The result of its use is a proof of its great value. The extraordinary healing properties of this remedy are experienced by all those who have used it. Their testimony will be found in a pamphlet, which can be had of the agents where the medicine is for sale.

Coughs and Colds, however distressing, are broken up in an incredibly short time, by causing a specific influence on the lungs, so that the matter and phlegm are easily expectorated.

Allen's Lung Balm contains no Opium in any form. It is perfectly harmless for the most delicate child. It is everywhere in good demand and gives good satisfaction.

Read the Following: Stanley & Skinner, Chippewa Falls, Wis., write: "We have just had a call for Allen's Lung Balm, and find we are entirely out. We wish you would send a good supply, as it is getting to be one of the necessary institutions of the country. It sells well, and gives entire satisfaction to those using it."

W. L. Allen, a well-known Druggist at New London, Conn., writes that Allen's Lung Balm is favorably received by those afflicted with

Coughs or Lung Diseases. He says: "I have retailed nearly four dozen bottles over my counter, and it has given good satisfaction."

It is a good remedy. Try it. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

FACTORY AT THE EAST.

We are prepared to fill all orders promptly, both Wholesale and Retail, and will attend to the public to our satisfaction, and will send the most complete assortment of desirable goods on this coast.

N. P. COLE & CO.

JOHN TAYLOR & Co., Importers and Dealers in ASSAYERS' MATERIALS, Druggists' Glassware and Sundries, PHOTOGRAPHIC STOCKS, Etc., 512 and 514 Washington Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

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INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.

F. E. WEYGANT,

HAVING SOLD HIS ENTIRE INTEREST IN THE "INTERNATIONAL,"

devotes his whole attention to his patron's well known

Jackson Street, above Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

This House has lately had extensive additions, and a thorough renovation, including new beds, which makes it one of the largest (and most comfortable) and most appointed Hotels on the Pacific Coast.

Persons arriving on Boats or Cars will always find the INTERNATIONAL COACH in readiness to convey them to the House, Free of Charge.

BARBER SHOP AND BATH HOUSE ATTACHED TO THE HOTEL.

The peculiar taste or infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein the vital forces in their vigorous action, and

decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressed system, and various other causes by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children" and the third and fourth generation; indeed, it seems to be the root of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tuberculosis, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is compounded from the most effectual

antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in its effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of public known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose, St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Congestion of tuberculous deposits in the lungs, Warts, Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses, and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists or gratifying contribution, where you have learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. These cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of Sarsaparilla in alternative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the corruption, where it has taken hold in the blood, purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of Sarsaparilla, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been offered to the people, and is far more effective than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists and everywhere.

CRANE & BRICHAM, SAN FRANCISCO.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Farm and Garden.

Strayed from the Flock.

The wind goes sobbing
Over the moor;
Far is the fold, and shut its door;
White and still—beyond terror or shock,
Lies the foolish lamb that strayed from the flock;
While overhead, from his frozen branch,
With a tender pity, true and staunch,
Thus sings the robin:

"The wind howls heavy
With death and sorrow;
To-day it is there—may be to-morrow;
Yet I'll sing one note o'er the silent world,
For the little lamb that never grew old;
Never lived long winters to see,
Chanting from empty boughs like me.
Boughs once so leafy.

"Why was I given
Bold, strong wings,
To bear me away from hurtful things,
While thy poor feet were so tender and weakly,
And thy faint heart gave up all so meekly;
Till it yielded at length to a still, safe Hand,
That bade thee lie down, nor try to stand?
Was it Hand of Heaven?"

"The wind goes sobbing"
(Thus sang the bird;
Or else in a dream his voice I heard:
"Nothing I know, and nothing can;
Wisdom is not for me, but man,
Yet some snow-pure, snow-soft—not snow-cold,
May be singing o'er the lamb strayed from the flock,
Beside poor Robin."
—Good Words.

Second Trial of the Steam Plow.

Messrs. Coffin & Standish submitted their Steam Plow to a second trial on Thursday last week. A large number of gentlemen interested in agriculture and machinery, and others who were interested generally were present. Some improvements have been introduced since the first trial, and this second trial proved quite as much of a success as the first. No one who has seen the machine in operation, expresses any doubt as to its success—especially upon ground free from heavy stones and roots. No other implement was ever put into the ground which did its work so thoroughly as does this. Experience in farming goes to show that a thorough pulverization adds greatly to the yield of grain. This advantage which it possesses over ordinary plows, considering the immense extent of ground which it will prepare each season, will soon pay for its cost. A thorough turning over, stirring up, and pulverization of the soil, enables the grain to secure the nutriment which it needs, provided such nutriment is contained in the ground. Soil that is left coarse and lumpy, as it usually is after ordinary cultivation, cannot supply the grain with the proper food for its healthy sustenance.

Experience will no doubt enable the inventor to add still further improvements, as necessity or convenience may call for them. No piece of machinery ever sprang at once into a full and complete perfection. Mr. Coffin is just the man to follow up the work so auspiciously begun; and no country can produce a better mechanic to meet any exigencies which may arise than is found in Mr. Standish. Arrangements have already been made through the Mining and Scientific Press Patent Agency to secure patents for the invention in all the principal countries of Europe, and the manufacture will commence forthwith. Half a dozen of these plows could be sold immediately, at almost any price, if they were ready. Preparations for the manufacture of such machinery will require considerable time and a large amount of capital. We are not advised as to what will be their cost; but we presume they cannot be built for less than from six to ten thousand dollars. What a triumph it will be for California to furnish the first practical locomotive steam plow—one that will perform its work more completely than any heretofore devised, and which will plow, sow and cover from forty to fifty acres per day! One other important advantage of this plow is, that it will put in good condition ground which is so wet as to be utterly impracticable to the work of any other plow. It does not turn the wet soil up in lumps or big flakes, no matter how wet the soil is, if it is not so plastic as to run. It cuts it up into fine bits—it mimes it when wet, and powers it when dry. Speed the plow.—Mining and Scientific Press, Feb. 15.

Succession of Small Fruits.

Much has been written on the value and use of fruit as food; but still it is evident that only a small proportion of our people practically understand the subject. Strawberries, of course, come first in order. With a little care in selecting varieties, and skill in their cultivation, a supply of this most wholesome and desirable fruit may be had, in ordinary seasons, for full four weeks. Among the early varieties of strawberries, there is not much difference between several of the well-known sorts. The Metcalf Seedling is one of the best. The hand-some and best for medium and late is the Jucunda, or "700" of Mr. Knox. Raspberries are quite ripe, and continue till currants and blackberries come in. This fruit is quite popular with most families, and is better for preserving than strawberries; but we do not consider it as valuable or wholesome as strawberries or currants. A row or two of the Kirtland or the Philadelphia (perhaps the Clarke will prove better) and as many of the Doolittle and the Miami Black-caps, are sufficient; though the

season can be prolonged into autumn by the use of the Ohio Everbearing.

The Currant is a favorite. Only few persons know any thing of the excellence of this fruit when well-grown and fully ripe; for such is very seldom seen in our markets. The opinion has long prevailed that currants will grow anywhere without care or culture, and that the varieties are all just about alike; and this false notion has brought the fruit into such poor condition and repute, that there is very little demand for it. But let one read and put in practice the directions of Mr. Fuller in his excellent work on "Small Fruits," and then, with the Versailles and White Grape varieties, he will produce such currants as will astonish and delight his wife and children, and command a high price in the market if he has any surplus. On a deep, rich, and rather moist soil (but not wet), the currant will hold its fruit in fine condition for several weeks after ripening, and with marked improvement in flavor, forming a most agreeable and refreshing dish for the table during the heated term. The objection made, that currants require too much sugar for table use, is a mistaken one; for it is known that sugar itself is a wholesome and nutritious article of diet, especially for children, and when used with other food, contains more nutriment, and costs less per pound than butcher's meat.

Blackberries are now generally grown in all gardens of considerable size, hence this fruit is an important staple in our succession. With good cultivation on deep and moist soil, the crop may be prolonged till the earliest grapes are ripe. But, as this is the time when melons and tomatoes are in season, it is not a great evil if there happens to be a slight break in the succession, especially as most people can draw on their neighbors, if not on their own trees, for a few peaches or apples. The Wilson Blackberry is an important acquisition for its earliness, and the Kittatinny is best for the main crop. Grapes are the latest and best of all the garden fruits. No other fruit affords so much wholesome nutriment, and is so generally relished by old and young, as good, well-ripened grapes; and when such varieties as the Delaware, Iona and Diana can be successfully grown, this fruit ought to be furnished in abundance for the table during the autumn. The Diana can be kept in good condition till Christmas.—M. B. Bateham, in Journal of Horticulture.

Poultry on the Farm.

Mr. Mechi, an eminent agriculturalist, writes as follows on poultry matters: "Nothing pays better on a farm than a good stock of poultry properly managed. With them everything is turned to account; not a kernel, wild seed, or insect, escapes their scrutinizing eyes. Their industrious claws are ever at work, uncovering, ready for appropriation, every hidden but consumable substance. Fowls must have free access to chalk or lime to form the shells of their eggs, and grit or gravel to grind the food in their gizzards. They luxuriate on grass or clover, which are a necessity for them. In winter they like mangold or swedes. They must have access to plenty of pure water. The quality of the eggs depends upon the quality of food. They, like ourselves, like shade in summer, and warm sheltered corners in winter. They must have access to shelter in wet weather. Fowls will not be long healthy on the same ground or yards—the earth gets tainted; therefore to prevent disease, lime and salt your yards and their usual pasture once a year, say in autumn, when the rains will wash it well in and sweeten the surface.

"Broods of chickens never do better with us than on grassy brows or patches abutting upon the growing crops, either of corn or pulse, into which they run either for insects or for shelter. "Your male birds should be often changed, say at least once in two years, and they should be young and vigorous. Breeding in and in will not do, any more than it will with animals. "I consider winged game, poultry, and birds the farmer's friends. My poultry have access at all times to my fields. Fowls are very useful in clearing off flies. I have often been amused at seeing the neat and quick manner of taking flies from reposeing bullocks and sheep, much to their comfort."

Feeding Poultry.

C. N. Bennett says "instead of giving ordinary tail corn to our fattening and breeding poultry, we have always found it more advantageous to allow the heaviest and best, putting the confined fowls upon a level with those fed at the barn door, where they have their share of the brightest and finest corn. The high feeding shows itself, especially in the size, weight and substantial goodness of the eggs, which in those valuable particulars will prove far superior to the eggs of fowls fed upon ordinary corn or wheat potatoes, two eggs of the former going farther in domestic use than three of the latter. The water also given to fattening fowls should be fresh and clean; indeed, those which have been well kept, will turn with disgust from ordinary food and foul water.

But, of all the modes, the best for obtaining flavor and nutriment, is to let fowls run at large, with abundance of food. On a large farm there will be sufficient food to fatten quite a number from the waste and droppings of the stock, that would otherwise be lost; and here, by a little care, many produce a handsome sum in cash, and bountifully supply the house with eggs and chicken "fisks." And who does not like to see a variety of pretty fowls about the place, enlivening the retirement; and when in the early

down their doors unclosed, rushing headlong forth, and gaily clapping their wings and heralding the approaching day to heavens great convalescence. Then sipping the pearly drops of dew, they look up to heaven and seem to say: "Oh, man, remember thy Creator."

For laying, breeding, &c., the Dorkin is regarded as the best fowl, by most poultryers.

Asparagus Beds.

A Doylestown, Pa., subscriber sends us the following minute statements of the way in which he made his Asparagus beds. If he does not get good Asparagus, old "Hortus" must be a mean deity not to smile on such a sacrifice. He says: I have been trying to make me an Asparagus bed, and I often wished, while working at it, that I had a good article to direct me; but I put it through "hit or miss." I know you will laugh when I tell you how I made it. In the first place, I had neither stones, bones nor leather, but I had as follows: for every three feet of a ninety feet bed, ten feet wide. I first cleaned out 3 feet, 18 inches deep, across the bed ten feet wide, and threw it to one side. (I had the soil well pulverized.) Into this trench I put 1st, 1 bundle corn fodder; 2d, $\frac{1}{2}$ of top soil of 3 feet; 3d, 1 barrow load manure; 4th, $\frac{1}{2}$ top soil of 3 feet; 5th, 1 barrow load short manure; 6th, shovelfuls of top soil; 7th, 1 barrow load short manure; 8th, $\frac{1}{2}$ of subsoil; 9th, 1 barrow load short manure; 10th, $\frac{1}{2}$ of subsoil; 11th, a good coat of compost which I had left from corn planting worked in on top.

We should plant out 2 year old plants in spring. They ought to bear cuttings then the spring following.—Gardener's Monthly.

THE CARE OF HARNESS.—It must be admitted on all hands that it is a very bad policy, for all but the saddle, to keep gears in or near the horse stable. It is known that ammonia is very injurious to leather, especially when it contains a large amount of grease; hence, gears which are allowed to remain in the stable are always more or less injured by the ammonia which constantly arises from the manure; but this injury is in proportion to the amount of cleanliness which is observed in the stable. Of all kinds, those in which horses or sheep are kept are most injurious, because of the volatile nature of the manure. If cow stables are kept clean (as they should for other reasons) the injury to gears kept in them will be but slight. The best plan is to have a small dry room on purpose; such a room can, with a few boards and nails, soon be made, and the saving in the harness will soon repay the trouble.—Cor. Ger. Telegraph.

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HAY AND GRAIN,
PIER NUMBER SEVEN
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HENRY DUTTON, JR.,
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Jan 10/68

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C. F. HAYWARD,
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IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
HARNESS AND SADDLERY,
No. 805 BATTERY STREET.
Jan 28

KELSEY'S NURSERIES,
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THESE LONG ESTABLISHED NURSERIES ARE fully stocked for the present planting season of

APPLES, PEARS, PLUMS, CHERRIES,
APRICOTS, NECTARINES, ALMONDS,
FIGS, GRAPES, RASPBERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES,
CURRANTS, STRAWBERRIES,
RHUBARB, ASPARAGUS, ETC.

ALSO,
Shade and Ornamental Trees.
My assortment cannot be excelled.
OAKLAND, Jan. 24, 1868.
W. F. KELSEY.

BAGS AND BAGGING MATERIALS
ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY
LEWIS & NEVILLE,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FLOUR BAGS, Hand and Machine Sewed.
GRAIN BAGS, Hand and Machine Sewed, all sizes.
Ore, Bean, Wool, Coffee, Sugar, Spice, Salt, Mail and SEAMLESS BAGS.
TENTS, AWNINGS, CRIBS, Wagon and Buggy Covers, on hand and made to order.
BURLAPS, HERRINGS, Cream Linens, and Osnaburghs, in lots to suit.
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Importer and Dealer in all kinds of
Vegetable, Flower, Field, Fruit, and Tree
Seeds, Garden Tools, Plants, Trees,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
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Between Battery and Front,
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The Best Harvester in the World!

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No. 108 and 110 FRONT STREET,
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Sole Agents on the Pacific Coast for the Celebrated

BUCKEYE MOWER & REAPER

Which is considered the Premium Machine for both MOWING AND REAPING, and is far in advance of all others, having obtained the Gold Medal at the State Fair in New York.

We have two sizes of MOWERS and two sizes of REAPERS.
ALSO,
BUCKEYE SELF RAKING REAPER.

The RAKE has been thoroughly tested at the East, and pronounced a decided success, and we will warrant them to the fullest extent.

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Sweepstakes Threshers,

Made by C. AULTMAN & CO., Canton, Ohio.

Also, Genuine

HAINES' HEADERS,

manufactured at Pekin, Illinois, with important improvements for the California market.

ALSO,

McCormick's Hand-Raking Reapers,

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AND

Easterly & Ball's Reapers,

Header Wagons,

and a full assortment of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

of all kinds, and a complete stock of

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WALTER N. HAWLEY & CO.,

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GREAT

NATIONAL PUMP

AND WELL.

THIS PUMP HAS PROVED ITSELF TO BE THE

greatest invention of the age. Designed for DEEP WELLS, it will RAISE WATER (500) FIVE HUNDRED FEET; can sink a well thirty or forty feet in (60) sixty minutes.

This Pump is specially adapted to the wants of BREWERIES AND DISTILLERS, on account of the facility with which, by its use, casks in the upper stories of their warehouses can be filled from the vats below.

STATE, COUNTY AND TOWN

RIGHTS FOR SALE.

Pumps furnished at moderate prices by
S. P. ROBERTS,
Agent for California and Nevada,
At FARNWORTH & MILNE, Plumbers,
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L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,

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IMPORTANT TO
Milkmen,
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Stock-Raisers.

FLAX SEED OIL CAKE MEAL!!

SAN FRANCISCO, October, 1867.

We are now prepared to furnish, in large or small quantities, Flax Seed Oil Cake Meal, and we beg to call your attention to its value as an article of feed for Milk Cows, Beef Cattle, Horses, Mules, and Sheep. Its effect on Milk Cows is to very greatly increase the yield and richness of milk—also improving it for any purpose for which milk is used, making it invaluable for Dairymen.

For Beef Cattle, it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always brings more tender and juicy, and of much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed, and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

For Horses, a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled, or injured by overdriving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves, or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness, evenness, and glossiness of the hair.

For Sheep, there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton, or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

All animals partake of it with great avidity. It is particularly valuable for Milk Cows at the time of, as well as before and after, calving. A suitable quantity for Milk Cows, at the commencement, is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone, or mixed with any other food, generally mixed with the mash of bran, slops, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It will improve it to suit for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool-growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of great value, and producing results eminently satisfactory.

At present prices, (\$30 per ton) it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at \$45 per ton, gold, and \$50 per ton in England, where it has been proved, for a long time, to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being equal to three tons of bran.

All orders will receive prompt attention. Address
PACIFIC LINSEED OIL
AND LEAD WORKS,
Care of L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,
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223 WASHINGTON ST., below Front.
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FRUITS AND VEGETABLES of the various kinds constantly on hand and for sale, by the package, at the lowest Cash Price, and delivered in any part of the city.

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Receive Consignments of,
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From all parts of the State,
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Eastern Bacon, Lard, Butter
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Cranberries
For sale in quantities to suit.

D. HEVES
RAILROAD
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PACIFIC IRON WORKS

FIRST STREET,
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At the above long-established Works, we continue to Manufacture

STATIONARY AND MARINE
STEAM ENGINES,
QUARTZ, FLOUR, and SAW MILL WORK,
PUMPING AND HOISTING MACHINERY,
VARIETY'S, WHEELER'S and other kinds

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Amalgamating Pans,
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